DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preſerved ſouls,
From faſting maids, whoſe names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus aſſigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly neceſſities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been ſo curious as to trouble biſhops with placing the firſt ſtone in the churches; or ſo ſcrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 12.

Among publick ſolemnities there is none ſo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Buſo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by ſoft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong. *Pope, Epiſt.* xi.

DEDICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatyrs,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

DE'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I ſhould begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.

O goddeſs, ſay, ſhall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions.

Reaſon is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

Lend me your ſong, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of melody
Into my varied verſe! while I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 575.

DEDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reaſon; conſequential propoſition.

Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet ſhall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The general character of the new earth is paradiſaical, and the particular character that it hath no ſea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conſcience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from theſe, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a ſpace. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

Having yet, in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſer.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Conſequential collection; conſequence; propoſition drawn from principles premiſed.

Out of ſcripture ſuch duties may be duduced, by ſome kind of conſequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with ſuch *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reaſon, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diverſity of motions we ſhould ſpell out things not reſembled by them, we muſt attribute to ſome ſecret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* ſhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanv. Sceſ.*

You have laid the experiments together in ſuch a way, and made ſuch *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All croſs and diſtaſteful humours are either expreſly, or by clear conſequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

A reflection ſo obvious, that natural inſtinct ſeems to have ſuggeſted it even to thoſe who never much attended to *deductions* of reaſon. *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account;
Make fair *deductions*, ſee to what they mount. *Pope's Eſſays.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Conſequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is ſcarce a popular errour paſſant in our days, which is not either directly expreſſed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

DEED. *n. ſ.* [dæd, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweſt place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The monſter nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryden.*

The ſame had not conſented to the counſel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not ſecluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other ſide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themſelves, though mute, ſpoke loud the doer. *Milt.*

Thouſands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whoſe *deeds* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They deſire, with ſtrange abſurdity, that to the ſame ſenate it ſhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abſolve whom it pleaſed them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The ſolicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his houſe upon the ſand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his eſtate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens ſeen
The ſtage ariſe, and the big clouds deſcend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtantly, he cry'd, your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters! and the ſong attend. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies diſagreed,
'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Do me not dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjuſt,
That hath, maugre her ſpite, thus low me laid in duſt.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 12.

But they that ſkill not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her defert aſpire. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 84.

So natural is the union of religion with juſtice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Theſe bleſſings, friend, a deity beſtow'd;
For never can I *deem* him leſs than god. *Dryd. Virg Paſt.*

Nature diſturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her courſe. *Thomſon.*

DEEM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. Not now in uſe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakeſpear.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [ſeep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; deſcending far; profound.

All trees in high and ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep*; and in watery grounds more ſhallow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in ſituation; not high.

3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the ſea in a diving veſſel, found, in a clear ſun-ſhine day, that when he was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the ſun ſhone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *Sh. Mach.*

For, even in that ſeaſon of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thou haſt not ſtrength ſuch labours to ſuſtain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and ſcour thy brain.
Dryden's Perſ. Sat.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and ſtick upon it with labour and thought, and cloſe contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a ſubject.

Who hath not heard it ſpoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakeſp.*

The ſpirit of *deep* prophecy ſhe hath. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plauſible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I do not diſcover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

9. Grave; ſolemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appeaſe thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my miſdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* ſilence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenius.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread. *Dryd. Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom, or ſadneſs.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 *Cor.* viii. 2.

And the Lord God cauſed a *deep* ſleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen.* ii. 21.

12. Baſs; grave in ſound.

The ſounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percuſſion were made in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 152.

DEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who ſheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies ſafer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
Theſe rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the orpiment may be the higheſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakeſp.*

Behold the Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and foreſts far behind remain,
While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MU'SING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe*.] Contemplative; loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

DE'EPLY. *adj.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface.

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not careleſſly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſerioufneſs or ſadneſs.

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

Klockins ſo *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promiſe with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

DE'EPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer ſet forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way and heavineſs of the great ordnance. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth. *Matt.* xiii 5.

DEER. *n. ſ.* [ðeop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θήρ, Greek.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin; to diſfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe ſtatues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only riſe;
'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*
The ſtoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; raſure; abolition; deſtruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, ſin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *deface*.] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violater.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let looſe, to chaſe us to our graves. *Sh. R.* III.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. ſ.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miſcarriage: a word not in uſe.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* 2.

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a ſickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The tea table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 487.

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guſtful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and alſo to deeds, as by reproachful poſtures, ſigns and geſtures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;
'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that's he *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256.

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 5.

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous;

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